

A BUGLE CALL

To The Democracy of the Country to Get Together AND SAVE THE NATION FROM Being Mexicanized by the Man On Horseback and the Dollar Whore-ping Republicans.

There was a notable gathering of Democrats in Washington last week. They were there at the biennial banquet of the Virginia Democratic association held in the banquet room of the Metropolitan hotel. They included Democrats of national prominence. Those who spoke included the following: T. W. Bullock, second vice president of the association; Col. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Senator Carnack, of Tennessee; Hon. Lewis Nixon, the leader of Tammany Hall; Representative W. W. Kitchen, of North Carolina; Representative DeArmond, of Missouri and members of congress from Virginia. Col. Watterson said as follows:

"There is no drop of blood in my veins which is not Virginia blood. Although for purposes of my own, having a deep design beneath them, I choose this capital of the nation for my birthplace, my earliest vision of paradise—the very dawn of all my conceptions of honor and duty and glory—nestled among yonder hills, across the Potomac; and, when I go hence, my ashes shall repose upon the bosom of Kentucky—Virginia's first born and fairest daughter. There seems, therefore, some fitness in my sitting among you."

"Anyhow, being a Kentuckian and a Democrat, I am glad to be here and you will not, I hope, think me assuming any consequential airs and graces. If I add that I feel very much at home."

"WE ARE DEMOCRATS." "We are Democrats. We love our country. Our hearts beat true to its institutions. We would rescue the government from the hands of those who are converting it into a government of the trusts, for the trusts and by the trusts, are robbing it to the hands of those who will have some regard for the rights of the people."

"The Republican party is a syndicated party. Arbitrary power is its motor, the almighty dollar its trade mark. If it be not checked in the gait it is going, it will in the end surely Mexicanize the republic."

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK. Affecting the simplicity of the cowboy, he leads a life of self-confidence and queer manners of the broadest and the sentiments and ambitions, if not the talents, of a Diaz. To him, a little thing like treating an admiral of the navy, wearing the laurel leaves of the imperishable renown, as if he were a baby in arms, is not a deviation from the path of duty. He is, in fact, now to be spanked, is merely an undress affair begun and ended during off-moments between breakfast and luncheon. To him the reprimanding of the lieutenant-general of the army, grown gray in the fighting of the battles of his country, becomes an amusing horse play, meant to relax his muscles and illustrate his high-mightiness, whilst warning lesser officers of the army to obey orders and say nothing.

A MILITARY DICTATOR. "As these things go forward, partaking somewhat of the character of a public opinion, a bill of army reorganization is prepared and urged upon congress, which, if it becomes a law, will make the power of the president absolute, and which it is not too much to say ought to be vetoed, and act to make the president of the United States a military dictator. Because the reprimanded lieutenant-general, answering the summons of a committee of congress—as was his duty—expressed an opinion adverse to this bill, it is proposed to retire him from the service. Taken in connection with some other matters of more or less sinister suggestion, these are menaces of most ominous import."

WHITE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL. "But, turn from the white house to the capitol, and look at the Republicans in congress. The trait of the trade mark is over them all. One high tariff dances the cancan in the house, whilst old ship slushy does the regulation cake walk in the senate. Everything for the syndicates. Nothing for the people. And, not content with their arbitrary power in the white house and their mercenary power in congress, the leaders of this party of federalism and false pretension would rip open Pandora's box to fling these black, piratical flag of negro domination—the equally despicable and bloody shirt of sectional agitation—and, in order to make sure of the next house they are proposing to bring forward another force bill to smite the south, to blight the north, and to convert a land teeming with love and peace into a land reeking with hate and strife. Such is the banquet to which the exit of McKinley, the statesman, and the advent of Roosevelt, the Rough Rider, has invited us."

A SLAP FOR FUNSTON.

"I am something of a jingo myself. I believe in the expanding greatness and glory of my country. I never see the flag floating above the dome on yonder capitol that my eye does not throbb with the proud, glad thought—that my eyes do not fill with happy exultant tears—that I, too, am an American citizen."

"God bless the flag, and God bless the boys that fight beneath it. I would cry it out with a shout, I would see them spotted. And with this in view, I want to know what is going on away out yonder across the multitudinous, the mysterious waves of the Pacific sea. I want other witnesses than self-seeking politicians and self-exploiting soldiers to come here and tell me. I refuse to hold my tongue. I refuse to rest content. And, if I

A SALUDA MYSTERY.

A Bad Negro, Who Had Been Missing, Found Dead.

A dispatch from Saluda to The State says the finding of the dead body of John Chapman, a negro in the employ of Mr. S. B. Corley, in Mr. Corley's pasture has created quite a sensation. Chapman, a negro of bad reputation, had been missing for two weeks. On Sunday, the 9th inst., soon after Chapman left Mr. Corley's house to go to his fish basket in Little Saluda river, three gun shots were heard by several persons in the direction Chapman had gone. Chapman's wife, fearing a difficulty, as she says, went in search of her husband but failed to find him. Searching parties were organized, and a coroner Gibson undertook an investigation, but on being assured by an estimable lady that she had seen Chapman pass her house after the firing of the guns, he abandoned it. It was then thought by some that Chapman had run off to avoid arrest for robbing Riley's store at Mt. Willing.

Your correspondent went to the scene and attended the inquest. It was found that the negro had been shot twice, one load of shot entering his heart and the other back of his head. An empty shell was found near his body. Julia Chapman, the dead man's wife, was examined by the coroner and testified that her husband told her on Saturday afternoon previous to his disappearance that he was going to the store of Mr. S. B. Corley. He was killed by her Corley. Mr. S. B. Corley's son had warned him to leave, as Bob Corley and others would kill him if he remained there, as he (Chapman) had been telling that Bob Corley and Bob Corley had helped him to rob Riley's store. Bob Corley was seen and denied this in toto. Bob Corley was not present. Both are young men of good reputation.

The only other evidence of any kind brought out before this correspondent was the statement of Dave Perry that Chapman had sold him a number of small articles previously to his disappearance.

The coroner's jury is composed of good men and they seem determined to solve the mystery if possible. Mr. S. B. Corley and the members of his family, it is understood, say that Bob Corley was at home at the time of the firing of the shots. Mr. L. J. Merchant, an honorable man, states that Bob Corley was in his house when the shots were fired. One theory is that Chapman, who was a gambler, was killed by other negro gamblers. It is said that the bottoms of Little Saluda river are a resort for negro gamblers and Chapman was a negro of bad reputation and has figured in court quite often.

COAST LINE AND SOUTHERN.

Said to Be Uniting to Buy the Plant System.

The Florence Times is authority for the statement that a veteran railroad man who is in a position to get the "inside" of a good many goings on in railroad circles says that the report that the Pennsylvania was about to buy up the Coast Line was not true. He gives it as coming from a reliable source that the true explanation of the rise in the Coast Line stock is due to the fact that the Coast Line and the Southern are to join together and buy up the Plant system. The road is the Florida and West Indian connection of the two lines and the Seaboard. The opposition line already has entrance into the promised land of the South through the F. C. & P.

A DEMOCRAT UNSEATED.

The Republicans in the House last Wednesday unseated Mr. Rhea of Kentucky, a Democrat, and seated in his place Mr. J. Mackenzie Moss, who was formerly a Democrat but who, according to his brief, is in accord with the Republican majority. The Republican majority in the house is 43—while only two Republicans, Hamblin and Vreeland of New York, voted with the Democrats, enough Republicans remained away or failed to vote to reduce the minority to 10. The conclusion of the deal upon the case was rather spirited. Mr. Rhea making an eloquent defense of his right to the seat. Mr. Rhea made a severe arraignment of Mr. Moss, the contestant, charging that although he now called himself a Republican he had been a Democrat and had registered as a Democrat and had pledged himself to go into the Democratic caucus. With impassioned words he challenged the contestant or his friends to deny this statement. "If it is denied," said he, "I will prove him to be the most miserable creature I know him to be."

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

The Columbia State says Henry Richardson is always ready, always in the mood for making a good use of his pen. He has been making a speech he delivered in Washington on Monday. We hope it will have its effect upon those present or former Democrats who need a political chart. But Mr. Watterson in urging the Democrats to unite on a platform of opposition to imperialism and absolutism does not blaze out a new path for the party. The national Democratic convention in 1890 distinctly declared that opposition to the administration's policy of imperialism was the paramount issue of the campaign, and long before that action was officially taken by the party a large majority of the Democratic papers had committed themselves to the same proposition. The trouble with Watterson is that he has not always been sound on the issue himself. Now that his views are amended and improved we are glad; but we protest that our newest recruit is somewhat audacious in signaling his coming into camp by reading a general order fixing the plan of battle.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Laborers engaged in digging away a hill at Old Brunswick, near Wilmington, N. C., uncovered a skeleton which is believed to be that of a British soldier killed during or before the revolutionary war. In the white sand about the skeleton were found a number of brass military buttons of English manufacture during the seventeenth century.

GEN. HAMPTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Friday was Gen. Hampton's 84th birthday and the State says the general was in fine spirits. "I was celebrated very quietly at home," he had been very much Thursday night, but Friday he was feeling quite strong and was out for a ride during the forenoon and early afternoon. A number of friends called to congratulate him upon his birthday. The general's health has been bad during the past year, but he has continued cheerful and has taken a lively interest in current events.

THE RACE PROBLEM

In The South as Seen by a New England Republican.

ENFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

Was a Fundamental Mistake, Says Mr. Littlefield, a Congressman from the State of Maine.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says Charleston will hear with interest of a speech made in Washington Wednesday night by Representative Littlefield, of Maine upon the "Race Problem of the South."

Mr. Littlefield, a Congressman from the State of Maine, visited the Charleston Exposition week before last. He returned to Washington Sunday week and has been generous in his good words about "The Ivory City" and "The Old City by the Sea." His speech at the annual meeting of the Washington Congregational Club last night is but in line with a number of other views held by the distinguished gentlemen from Maine, whom Democrats and Republicans recognize as one of the broadest-minded men in Congress to-day.

Mr. Littlefield gained considerable prominence several years ago by a speech he made in defense of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon member from Utah, whom the Republicans refused to seat because of his religion. Mr. Littlefield, himself, a Unitarian, charged that the Republicans were "paying money for light, and for the sake of a few dollars, they were paying for the light of the bill—paying for everything except that which was valuable to them—namely, the principle of justice and equity, which is the basis of the new republic." Mr. Littlefield is unwilling to devote more money to such entertainment than liberal men would give him for much abuse. And yet, yet, yet, he is unwilling to charge the Republicans with being "paying money for light, and for the sake of a few dollars, they were paying for the light of the bill—paying for everything except that which was valuable to them—namely, the principle of justice and equity, which is the basis of the new republic."

A HORRIBLE FATE.

As a result of an accident at the Orr Mill at Anderson one day last week Hugh H. Scott, a machanic and engineer, lost his life. Scott was sent there several weeks ago by the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr company to superintend the erection of the new 1,000 horse power engine. Steam was being run in the engine house, and Scott was standing by watching its movements. He stepped upon the base to get a bearing when his foot slipped and he fell into the rapidly moving fly-wheel. He was whirled around and hurled to the opposite side of the engine house, where he was crushed and mangled, both legs being broken and the lower part of his body was crushed. Notwithstanding the injuries he was conscious when assistance reached him and wrote the name of a relative in Michigan to whom he wished a telegram sent.

CORPSE HELD FOR BOARD.

A funny case is reported from St. Louis. Until a few minutes before the hour set for the funeral of Mrs. Carrie Schlesinger, Friday afternoon, the body of the deceased was being held for a board, all alleged to be due Levi Silverman and wife of 2816 Olive street, where Mrs. Schlesinger died. Henry Schlesinger, the woman's son, who is a traveling salesman, was notified by wire of his mother's death, and came to St. Louis to arrange for the funeral. The Silvermans presented to him a bill of \$80 for his mother's board and care for her. Schlesinger declined to pay and was told that the body would be held. Schlesinger then sought justice in the law, and was about to enter suit in replevin when the matter was compromised.

HAS THIRTEEN WIVES.

Christian C. Nelson, railroad contractor and horseman, alleged to have 13 wives is in jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on the charge of bigamy, having just been brought in from San Antonio, Tex., where he was arrested a few days ago. Nelson was married in St. Joseph because one of the women most active in his prosecution was married to him in that city last September. This bride was Mrs. Mary A. Parker of Plattsburg, Mo. Nelson is charged with having three wives, but says the other 10 are mythical. He is said to be wanted for bigamy in Chicago, San Francisco, Des Moines, New York, St. Paul, Sumter, S. C., and Conway, Ark. His preliminary trial will be held before the same justice of the peace who sentenced his marriage with Mrs. Parker in September.

HARD ON FUNSTON.

Senator Patterson, of Colorado in the United States Senate Thursday sharply criticised the methods by which Gen. Funston captured Aguinaldo and sought to show that Gen. Funston's statement published to-day that he had not violated the articles of civilized warfare was not accurate. The senator said that all authorities upon international law declared that the use of the enemy's uniform was not warranted and that a man in an enemy's uniform who killed another man was guilty of assassination and outside the pale of protection.

DID A GOOD BUSINESS.

The Insurance Made a Handsome Profit Last Year.

The official figures were received Friday from Mr. A. W. Jones, who is in charge of the insurance department of the Comptroller General's office, showing the income and losses paid by foreign insurance companies on their business in this State. The corrected and official figures are today given for the foreign companies having agencies in this State. The statement shows that the foreign companies, which do about half of the fire insurance business in this State, have not come out at all badly and that they have a safe and liberal allowance on which to do business and, that after agents' commissions have been paid and an allowance is made for adjusting and the like, there is still a pretty good margin of profits in the South Carolina business. If the insurance companies have, as they claim, lost three millions of dollars on their business cost of the Rockies they certainly have lost a part of it in this State, if their aggregate receipts made up by the companies themselves, are to be relied upon, and these reports are made under oath and are the basis for the taxation of the various companies in this State. The American companies have not reported, but their figures have not been verified; but the figures, which are practically correct and mostly verified, show that the total receipts from premiums for fire insurance for the year 1901 were \$914,730 and this sum \$531,712 was paid in losses, which gave the companies 44 percent out of their gross receipts in this State on which to do business, and it leaves a reasonable margin for the business of the companies. The companies have not paid out in losses, but the figures that are given are for the business of all the companies doing business in South Carolina and, parenthetically, it may be mentioned that those companies that made money last year on their business in this State, as well as in other States, have all joined in the general increase of 25 percent on the rates on merchandise and stores. The following is the official showing made by the foreign insurance companies doing business in this State for the year ending December 31, 1901:

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Caledonian	1,957,500.00	497,000.00
Commercial Union Assn.	466,745.00	466,745.00
Hamburg-Bremen	5,453,040.00	3,229,394.00
Helvetia Swiss Fire Ins.	1,151,543.00	330,082.00
Imperial Insurance Co.	1,632,066.00	1,160,781.00
Lancashire & Genl. Ins.	1,458,540.00	1,458,540.00
London Assurance	599,210.00	1,452,083.00
Madagascar Fire Ins.	3,142,353.00	3,142,353.00
Metropolitan Fire Ins.	315,231.00	1,458,540.00
Netherlands Fire Ins.	1,151,543.00	330,082.00
North Br. Mercantile	1,632,066.00	1,160,781.00
Northern Assurance	1,458,540.00	1,458,540.00
Swiss Fire Ins.	599,210.00	1,452,083.00
Union Assurance	3,142,353.00	3,142,353.00
Western Assn.	1,151,543.00	330,082.00

TILLMAN'S CHARGES.

Senator McLaughlin's Friends Insists on an Investigation.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, is making an effort at the meeting of the committee on privileges and elections to secure action on the charges made by Senator Tillman against John L. McLaughlin, that the latter was influenced by promises of control of federal patronage in casting his vote for the ratification of the Paris peace treaty.

There is a feeling among certain Republicans in the senate that this subject should be allowed to drop, but Senator McLaughlin's friends insist that the investigation be made, and Mr. Pritchard, who is a member of the committee before which the resolution is pending, will urge that a favorable report be adopted. The resolution in the senate seems to favor the adoption of this resolution. Mr. Tillman's friends say he can prove the charges he has made, while Mr. McLaughlin's friends insist that he can not. Both sides, therefore, are ready to support the proposition for an investigation. It is said that Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee, does not favor the Pritchard resolution, and will strive to have it suppressed. Among the warmest advocates of the resolution is Senator M. A. Hanna, who says he believes in the Tillman charge, and he will lend his efforts to a favorable report upon the ground that the memory of the assassinated President should be purged of all aspersion.

TIED OF LIFE.

Wednesday evening a porter of the Scriven House, Savannah, Ga., detected an odor of gas. It came from room 63. He tried the door and found that it was locked on the inside. He got on a table and pushed open the window over the door. He was inside and the porter struck a match and held it up. Instantly there was an explosion. Room 63 and a number adjoining were wrecked, and windows shattered in other parts of the house. A fire alarm was sounded in the city. Entered room 63 and found on the dead body of W. P. Hankinson, aged 24, of Ellenton, S. C. He had taken morphine, unscrewed the tip from the gas burner and turned on the gas. Letters found on his body explained that he was despondent and determined to die.

REPUBLICANS IN A HOIE.

Speaking of the Crumpacker resolution, Representative D. Linn Gooch, of Kentucky, who is one of the most conservative men in the house, said last week that for once the Republicans should place themselves in a hole. He said further: "We remember what followed the force bill legislation of the fifty-first congress—the election of a Democratic house and two years later the election of Mr. Cleveland. I do not hesitate to say that in my humble opinion we will elect a Democratic house this fall and thus pave the way to carry the presidential election in 1904, and the Crumpacker resolution will prove to be worth thousands of votes to us next November."

WHO CAN ANSWER?

Governor McSwain has received a letter from Edwin D. Newton, A. M., M. D., asking for the whereabouts of Dr. J. W. Powell who was medical director of the 34 army corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Newton was a member of the immediate staff of Chief Surgeon Guild, A. N. V.

SOME PLAIN TALK

From General Miles on the Proposed Army Bill.

IT MEANS CENTRALIZATION.

"Throwing the Door Wide Open for a Future Autocrat Or a Military Despot," Says the General.

The statement of Gen. Miles before the senate committee on Military affairs as it will appear in the official records, has been made public. The features which caused something of a sensation when published the day the statement was made do not appear and the following colloquy at the close of the hearing explains it:

Mr. Pettus—Mr. Chairman, I think there ought to be some mode of having these notes revised.

The Chairman—That will be done. Mr. Pettus—The report of the proceedings should be submitted to Gen. Miles, with permission to strike out such portions as ought not to be published.

Mr. Proctor—That is it.

Gen. Miles—I do not know that there is anything to be stricken out. The Chairman—We have been in the habit of submitting to the witness before the committee, whoever he was, the stenographer's report of his remarks for correction, of course.

Mr. Pettus—I wanted to go further than that. The stenographer has no doubt taken down correctly what the general has said, but there are some things that he said which he may desire to strike out, and I think he should be allowed that privilege.

The Chairman—He must be the judge of that.

Mr. Pettus—He should be allowed the liberty of striking out anything which ought not to be published, even if it is stated correctly in the report.

The stenographer's report was submitted to Gen. Miles and the official report indicates that he followed closely the written statement he had prepared and read to the committee. The main facts of the general's opposition to the bill were given at the time. Some of the features of the statement were not reported at the time are of interest.

Gen. Miles said of the bill: "It is centralization of the most pronounced type. It augments the power of the staff and in effect removes it further from touch with the fighting force of the army. The scheme is revolutionary, casts to the winds the lessons of our history. It is a step toward a military dictatorship. It is an effort to put the army in the hands of a government, such as we have peculiarly, adopted to monarchies having immense standing armies. It would seem to Germanize and Russianize the small army of the United States."

In addition to that portion of the statements before the committee attached to the bill, the general said: "The bill is a step toward a military dictatorship. It is an effort to put the army in the hands of a government, such as we have peculiarly, adopted to monarchies having immense standing armies. It would seem to Germanize and Russianize the small army of the United States."

State says this is strong language, certainly, and quite enough to make it plain why President Roosevelt on hearing of it was seized by and almost irresistible desire to retire Gen. Miles from his position at the head of the army—a move in effect restoring money in the military establishment which he was only kept from adopting by the urgent advice of his friends in the senate. This indictment of the measure by Gen. Miles corresponds with that presented several days ago by this newspaper on the strength of Secretary Root's admission that the purpose of the army bill was to let the ranking officer of the army "come in with the president and go out with president." We observe that Henry Clay, too, to the same view in his speech on Monday night when he declared that this army reorganization bill, if it shall become a law, "will make the power of the president absolute" and that it ought to be entitled an act to make the president of the United States a military dictator."

COTTON WAREHOUSES.

The stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic met last week in New York and elected D. Leroy Dresser, president; Alexander Grieg, vice president; F. E. Robertson, second vice president; and James L. Livingston, third vice president. Thomas Clarke will be the secretary and treasurer. The company was organized principally to develop, in conjunction with the Security Warehousing company, a system of warehouses through the cotton belt and to handle issues of investment certificates based on the warehouse certificates. To carry out this plan the Security Warehouse company will acquire capital and build about 150 fireproof warehouses through the South. Connections will also be established with a large number of southern banks, and it is intended to reduce the rates of insurance and interest to producers. The company plans also to extend this system eventually to other industries, such as mining, lumbering and grain growing.

A BLIND ARCHITECT.

D. E. Rearden, a Boston architect, is totally blind. Nevertheless he has designed many buildings in that city, and has just completed the plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected by the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

MASONS ON A LARK

Shriners do Not Represent Serious Side of Grand Lodge.

Grand Master Walter M. Whitehead, of the South Carolina Grand lodge, contributes a card to the Charleston Evening Post Thursday, called "Drawing the distinction between Ancient Free Masonry and the order of the Mystic Shrine" with the end in view that the public should not confuse the serious order with the amusement branch of Masonry, "about which so much is being written and talked now in connection with the coming celebration of 'Shriners' day' at the exposition. Grand Master Whitehead explains that the Mystic Shrine with all its amusements and attractions is not Masonry, although the only prerequisite for membership in the Mystic Shrine is that the applicant must be either a Knight Templar or a Mason of the 32nd degree of the Scottish Rite. Among other things Grand Master Whitehead states:

It is to be expected that the "prayer," the uninitiated who have never learned the beautiful system of morality that Masonry inculcates, may conclude from the absurd, farcical parade and the references to 'hot suns,' 'hot air,' 'sober camels,' 'carnage astrangers,' 'rope ends,' and other fantastic and nonsensical terms, that Masonry is unworthy the attention of serious and dignified men.

Such, however, is not the case. The Shrine should not be confused with the Masonic system, as it is neither Masonry nor a branch of Masonry. While it diverts its members and amuses the gaping crowd the grand lodge of the Masonic fraternity, which has survived the centuries of inquiring thought, survived the hostility of crowned and mitered heads, grown grander as it has grown older, which has secured the fealty of sages, philanthropists and patriots, which has dried the tears of orphanage, nursed the wail of widowhood, helped the stranger to friends and the poor to benefactors will continue to move forward down the centuries undisturbed and undimmed by the silly pranks and foolish antics of the Mystic Shrine.

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Lancashire & Genl. Ins.	1,458,540.00	1,458,540.00
London Assurance	599,210.00	1,452,083.00
Madagascar Fire Ins.	3,142,353.00	3,142,353.00
Metropolitan Fire Ins.	315,231.00	1,458,540.00
Netherlands Fire Ins.	1,151,543.00	330,082.00
North Br. Mercantile	1,632,066.00	1,160,781.00
Northern Assurance	1,458,540.00	1,458,540.00
Swiss Fire Ins.	599,210.00	1,452,083.00
Union Assurance	3,142,353.00	3,142,353.00
Western Assn.	1,151,543.00	330,082.00

TILLMAN'S CHARGES.

Senator McLaughlin's Friends Insists on an Investigation.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, is making an effort at the meeting of the committee on privileges and elections to secure action on the charges made by Senator Tillman against John L. McLaughlin, that the latter was influenced by promises of control of federal patronage in casting his vote for the ratification of the Paris peace treaty.